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**(54) Regulation of gene expression by employing translational inhibition utilizing mRNA interfering complementary RNA**

Regulierung der Genexpression durch Translationshemmung unter Verwendung einer m-RNS behindernden komplementären RNS

Réglage d'expression de gène par inhibition de la translation en utilisant de l'ARN complémentaire interférant avec le m-ARN

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T. MIZUNO et al.: "Regulation of gene  
expression by a small RNA transcript (micRNA)  
in Escherichia coli K.12"

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**EP 0 467 349 B1**

## Description

[0001] The control or regulation of the gene expression of the genetic material of cellular material or an organism has received special attention by scientists and in special circumstances, employing recombinant DNA and other techniques, has been achieved. For example, in the PCT Patent Application WO 83/01451 published April 23, 1983, there is disclosed a technique employing an oligonucleotide, preferably in phosphotriester form, having a base sequence substantially complementary to a portion of messenger ribonucleic mRNA coding for a biological component of an organism. This oligonucleotide is introduced into the organism and, due to the complementary nature of the oligonucleotide and the messenger ribonucleotide, the two components hybridize under appropriate conditions to control or inhibit synthesis of the organism's biological component coded for by the messenger ribonucleotide. If the biological component is vital to the organism's viability, then the oligonucleotide could act as an antibiotic. A related technique for the regulation of gene expression in an organism is described in an article appearing in *Cell*, Vol. 34, p. 683 of September, 1983. The disclosures of the above-identified publications are herein incorporated and made part of this disclosure.

[0002] As indicated hereinabove, it is known that the expression of certain genes is capable of being regulated at the level of transcription. Transcriptional regulation is carried out either negatively (repressors) or positively (activators) by a protein factor. It is also known that certain specific protein factors regulate translation of specific mRNAs. Also, as indicated hereinabove, it has become evident that RNAs are involved in regulating the expression of specific genes and it has been reported that a small RNA transcript of 174 bases is produced, upon growing *Escherichia coli* in a medium of high osmolarity, which inhibits the expression of the gene for an outer membrane protein (OmpF) protein, see "Regulation of Gene Expression by a Small RNA Transcription (micRNA) in *E. coli* K12", *Proc. Jap. Acad.*, 59, 335-338 (1983). The inhibition of OmpF protein production by the small RNA transcript (micRNA, i.e. mRNA interfering complementary RNA) is likely due to the formation of the hybrid between the micRNA and the *ompF* mRNA over a region of approximately 80 bases including the Shine-Dalgarno sequence and the initiation codon. A similar regulation by a small complementary RNA has also been described for the Tn10 transposase, see Simons et al "Translational Control of IS10 Transposition", *Cell*, 34, 683-691 (1983). In this case, however, the gene for the transposase and the gene for the micRNA are transcribed in opposite directions off the same segment of DNA such that the 5'-ends of the transcripts can form a complementary hybrid. The hybrid is thought to inhibit translation of the transposase mRNA. However, the transposase situation is in contrast to the *ompE* situation in which the *ompE* gene and the micRNA gene (*micE*) are completely unlinked and map at 21 and 47 minutes, respectively, on the *E. coli* chromosomes.

[0003] It is an object of this invention to provide transformed organisms having special properties with respect to the gene expression of the genetic material making up said organisms.

[0004] How this object of the present invention is achieved will become apparent in the light of the accompanying disclosure and with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein:

Fig. 1 describes the construction of a subclone or a gene and various plasmids carrying the promoter region therefor;

Fig. 2 sets forth the nucleotide sequence of the promoter region and upstream of a gene, specifically the *ompC* gene;

Fig. 3 illustrates the hybrid formation between certain RNA in accordance with the practices of this invention;

Fig. 4 illustrates the homologous sequences between certain genes, specifically *micE* and the *ompC* genes; and

Fig. 5 illustrates a possible model for the role of RNA, specifically *micE* RNA useful in and in accordance with the practices of this invention.

Fig. 6 illustrates the construction of mic vector pJDC402 and *mic(pp)*.

Fig. 7 illustrates the homology between the *ompC* mRNA and the *lpp* mRNA; and wherein

Fig. 8 illustrates fragments used to construct *mic(ompA)* genes.

[0005] Gene expression of the genetic material of cellular material or an organism in accordance with the practices of this invention is regulated, inhibited and/or controlled by incorporating in or along with the genetic material of the cellular material or organism DNA or other genetic material which transcribes to an RNA which is complementary to and capable of binding or hybridizing to the mRNA of the genetic material of said organism or cellular material. Upon binding to or hybridization with the mRNA, the translation of the mRNA is prevented with the result that the product, such as

protein material coded for by the mRNA is not produced. In the instance where the mRNA translated product, e.g. protein, is vital to the growth of the organism or cellular material, the organism or cellular material so transformed or altered becomes, at least, disabled.

[0006] In accordance with the practices of this invention there has been constructed a mic system designed to regulate the expression of a gene. More particularly, one can construct in accordance with the practices of this invention an artificial mic system to regulate the expression of any specific gene in *E. coli*.

[0007] Further, in accordance with the practices of this invention, a micRNA system for a gene is constructed by inserting a small DNA fragment from the gene, in the opposite orientation, after a promoter. Such a system provides a way, heretofore unknown, for specifically regulating the expression of any gene. More particularly, by inserting the micDNA fragments under the control of an inducible promoter, particularly as embodied in *E. coli*, the expression of essential *E. coli* genes can be regulated. It would appear, therefore, that in accordance with the practices of this invention, the inducible lethality thus-created may be an effective tool in the study of essential genes.

[0008] Hereinafter, in accordance with the practices of this invention, there is described the construction of an artificial mic system and the demonstration of its function utilizing several *E. coli* genes. The mic system in accordance with this invention is an effective way to regulate the expression of specific prokaryotic genes. This invention accordingly provides the basis for accomplishing similar regulation of biologically important genes in eukaryotes. For example, the mic system can be used to block the expression of harmful genes, such as oncogenes and viral genes, and influence the expression of substantially any other gene, harmful or otherwise.

[0009] The practices of this invention are applicable to both procaryotic and eucaryotic cellular materials or micro-organisms, including bacteria, yeast and viruses, and is generally applicable to organisms, which contain genetic material which is expressed.

[0010] Accordingly, in the practices of this invention from a genetic point of view as evidenced by gene expression, new organisms are readily produced. Further, the practices of this invention provide a powerful tool or technique for altering gene expression of the genetic material making up organisms and the like so as to make such organisms disabled or incapable of functioning normally or imparting special properties thereto. The DNA material employed in the practices of this invention can be incorporated into the organisms to be treated or effected, such as by direct introduction into the nucleus of a eucaryotic organism or by way of a plasmid or suitable vector containing the special DNA of this invention in case of a procaryotic organism.

[0011] By way of further background of the practices of this invention, it has been found that the expression of the genes for the major outer membrane proteins, OmpF and OmpC, of *Escherichia coli* are osmoregulated. The *ompC* locus was found to be transcribed bidirectionally under conditions of high osmolarity, and the upstream transcript RNA of approximately 170 bases was found to inhibit the production of OmpF protein. This RNA (micRNA) has a long sequence which is complementary to the 5'-end region of the *ompF* mRNA that includes the ribosome-binding site and the coding region of the first nine amino acid residues of pro-OmpF protein. Thus, it is proposed that micRNA inhibits the translation of *ompF* mRNA by hybridizing with it. This novel mechanism can account for the observation that the total amount of the OmpF and of the OmpC proteins is always constant in *E. coli*.

[0012] The major outer membrane proteins of *Escherichia coli*, OmpF and OmpC, are essential proteins which function as passive diffusion pores for small, hydrophilic molecules. These matrix porin proteins are encoded by the structural genes *ompF* and *ompC*, which map at 21 and 47 min on the *E. coli* chromosome, respectively, see Reeves, P. in *Bacterial Outer Membranes: Biogenesis and Function* (ed. Inouye, M.) 255-291 (John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1979). The expression of these genes is regulated by the osmolarity of the culture medium. There is a strict compensatory production of both proteins: as the osmolarity of the culture medium increases, the production of OmpF protein decreases, while the production of OmpC protein increases so that the total amount of the OmpF plus OmpC proteins is constant. This osmoregulation of the *ompF* and *ompC* genes is controlled by another unlinked locus, *ompB*, which maps at 74 min, see Hall, M.N. & Silhavy, T.J., *J. Mol. Biol.* 146, 23-43 (1981) and Hall, M.N. & Silhavy, T.J., *J. Mol. Biol.* 151, 1-15 (1981). The *ompB* locus contains two genes called *ompB* and *envZ*. The DNA sequences of both genes have been determined and their gene products have been characterized, see Wurtzel, E.T. et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 257, 13685-13691 (1982) and Mizuno, T., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 257, 13692-13698 (1982). The EnvZ protein is assumed to be a membrane receptor protein which serves as an osmosensor and transmits the signal from the culture medium to the OmpR protein. The OmpR protein then serves as a positive regulator for the expression of the *ompF* and *ompC* genes. The *ompF* and *ompC* genes were sequenced, and extensive homology was found in their coding regions, while there was very little homology in their promoter regions. It was during the course of the characterization of the *ompC* gene, that the novel regulatory mechanism of gene expression mediated by a new species of RNA called mRNA interfering complementary RNA (micRNA) in accordance with this invention was discovered and/or elicited. MicRNA is produced from an independent transcriptional unit (the *micE* gene). This gene is located immediately upstream of the *ompC* gene but is transcribed in the opposite direction. The 174-base micRNA blocks the translation of the *ompF* mRNA by hybridizing to it. Since the production of micRNA is assumed to be proportional to the production of *ompC* mRNA, this regulatory mechanism appears to be a very efficient way to maintain a constant total amount of OmpF and OmpC proteins.

A DNA Fragment Suppressing *ompF* Expression

[0013] While characterizing the *ompC* promoter, it was found that a DNA fragment of approximately 300 bp, located upstream of the *ompC* promoter, completely blocked the production of OmpF protein when OmpF<sup>+</sup> cells were transformed with a multi-copy plasmid harboring this DNA fragment. For this experiment, plasmid pMY150 was constructed from the original *ompC* clone, pMY111, see Mizuno, T. et al, *J.Biol. Chem.* 258, 6932-6940 (1982), by changing the HpaI sites of pMY111 to HbaI sites followed by removal of the 1.1 kb Sall fragment as described in Fig. 1a of Fig. 1.

[0014] In Fig. 1 there is shown the construction of the subclone of the *ompC* gene and various plasmids carrying the *ompC* promoter region.

(a) Schematic presentation of the subcloning of the *ompC* gene. Plasmid pMY111 carrying a 2.7 Kb *E. coli* chromosomal DNA in pBR322 was described previously. The plasmid (1 ug of DNA) was digested with HpaI and religated in the presence of an XbaI linker (CTCTAGAG, 150 p mole). Thus, ca. 400 bp HpaI fragment was removed and a unique XbaI site was newly created (pMY100). Plasmid pMY100 (1 ug of DNA) was further digested with Sall and religated to remove a 1.1 kb Sall fragment (pMY150). In order to obtain an *ompC* promoter fragment of different sizes, plasmid pMY150 was digested by Bcl 31 nuclease after cleavage of the unique BglII site (see Fig 1b), subsequently the plasmid was religated in the presence of an XbaI linker. Plasmid pCX28 thus constructed is one of clones carrying approximately 300-bp XbaI-XbaI fragment as shown in Fig. 1b.

(b) Simplified restriction map of the plasmid pMY150 carrying the entire *ompC* gene. The 1.8 Kb HindIII-Sall fragment (boxed region) in pBR322 contains the entire *ompC* coding region as well as the 5'- and 3'-non-coding region. Transcription of the *ompC* gene proceeds in the direction shown by an arrow. A bidirectional arrow indicates an approximate deleted region (ca. 600 bp) for plasmid pCX28.

(c) various  $\beta$ -galactosidase (*lacZ*) gene fusions to the DNA fragments derived from the *ompC* promoter and its upstream region: Plasmid I, 507-bp XbaI-RsaI fragment was isolated from pMY150 (an RsaI site is present just downstream of the ATG codon), and inserted between XbaI-SmaI sites of plasmid pICIII which is derived from plasmid pINIII carrying the *lacZ* gene. During the ligation, a HindIII linker was inserted between the RsaI and SmaI ligation site. The XbaI-HindIII fragment was isolated from the plasmid thus constructed and reinserted into plasmid pKM005 to create a *lacZ* gene fusion in the right reading frame. Characteristic features of plasmids pICIII and pKM005 were described previously. Plasmids II and IV carrying approximately 430-bp MspI-BamHI fragment was isolated from clone I (a BamHI site is present just downstream of the ATG codon for the  $\beta$ -galactosidase coding sequence in plasmid I), and treated with SI nuclease to create blunt ends. After adding XbaI linkers at both ends, the XbaI-XbaI fragment thus obtained was inserted into plasmid pKM005 at its XbaI site in the possible two orientations. Plasmids III and V, an approximately 300 bp XbaI-XbaI fragment was isolated from plasmid pCX28 (Fig. 1a) and inserted into plasmid pKM005 at its XbaI site in the two possible orientations. These plasmids (I-V) were transformed into a *lacZ* deletion strain SB4288 (F<sup>-</sup> *recA* *thi* *relA* *mal24* *spo12* *supE*-50 *proB* *lac*), and those  $\beta$ -galactosidase activities were tested on MacConkey plates (Difco). Results are shown as LacZ<sup>+</sup> or LacZ<sup>-</sup>. Ability of these clones to inhibit the expression of OmpF protein are also shown as MicF<sup>+</sup> or MicF<sup>-</sup>.

[0015] The resulting plasmid, pMY150 (Fig. 1b) contains the entire coding region of the *ompC* gene and approximately 500 bp of upstream sequences including the *ompC* promoter and the DNA encoding the 5'-end untranslated region of *ompC* mRNA. In order to obtain an *ompC* promoter fragment of different sizes, pMY150 was digested by Bcl31 nuclease at the unique BglII site, followed by the addition of XbaI linkers. The plasmids constructed in this manner carry XbaI fragments that vary in size due to the position of the XbaI site furthest from the Sall site (see Fig. 1b). The different XbaI fragments were subsequently transferred to a promoter-cloning vector, pKM005 which can express the *lacZ* gene only when a promoter fragment is inserted in the right orientation into its unique XbaI site. These experiments revealed that transcription of the *ompC* gene initiates at a site located between 390 and 440 bp downstream from the upstream XbaI site (originally HpaI site). Surprisingly, *E. coli* transformed with these pKM005 derivatives, including the clone of the shortest XbaI fragment of only 300 bp, CX28 (subcloned from pCX28; Fig. 1a and b, lost the ability to produce OmpF protein. OmpF protein was clearly produced in the host cells (*ompB*<sup>+</sup> *ompF*<sup>+</sup> *ompC*<sup>+</sup>), while the same cells carrying the clone of the CX28 fragment were not able to produce OmpF protein. The same effect could be observed with cells harboring a clone of a longer fragment such as plasmid I in Fig. 1c. In this clone the *lacZ* gene was fused immediately after the initiation codon of the *ompC* gene resulting in the LacZ<sup>+</sup> phenotype of the cells carrying this plasmid. However, when the XbaI-MspI fragment of 87 bp was removed from plasmid I, the cells carrying the resulting plasmid (plasmid II in Fig. 1c) were able to produce OmpF protein. It should be mentioned that a similar DNA fragment of 430 bp in length containing the upstream region of the *ompF* gene did not block the production of both OmpF and OmpC proteins.

DNA Sequence Homology Between CX28 and the ompE Gene

[0016] The results described above demonstrate that the stretch of DNA approximately 300 bp long, located upstream of the *ompC* promoter, is able to block *ompE* expression. In order to elucidate the function of this DNA fragment (CX28), the DNA sequence of this region was determined.

[0017] Reference is now made to Fig. 2 which shows the nucleotide sequence of the promoter region and upstream of the *ompC* gene. Restriction DNA fragments prepared from pMY111 or pMY150 were labeled at their 3'-end by the method of Sakano *et al.*, *Nature*, 280, 288-294 (1979), using [ $\alpha$ - $^{32}$ P] dNTP's and DNA polymerase I large fragment (Klenow fragment). Singly end-labeled DNA fragment was obtained by digestion with a second restriction enzyme. DNA sequence were determined by the method of Maxam and Gilbert, *Methods In Enzymology* 65, 499-560 (1981), using 20%, 10% and 6% polyacrylamide gels in 7 M urea. The RNA polymerase recognition site (-35 region) and the Pribnow box (-10 region) for the *ompC* and *micF* promoter, as well as the initiation codon of the *ompC* gene are boxed. The transcriptional initiation sites determined by SI nuclease mapping for the *ompC* and *micF* genes.

[0018] Fig. 2 shows the DNA sequence of 500 bp from the *Xba*I site (originally *Hpa*I) to the initiation codon, ATG, of the *ompC* gene. The DNA sequence downstream of residue 88 was determined previously. It was found that the sequence from residue 99 to 180 (Fig. 2) has 70% homology with the 5'-end region of the *ompE* mRNA which includes the Shine-Dalgarno sequence, the initiation codon, and the codons for the first nine amino acid residues of pro-OmpF protein (bases marked by + are homologous to the *ompE* sequence). A plausible model to explain the above result is that the 300-bp CX28 fragment (Fig. 1c) contains a transcription unit which is directed towards the region upstream of the *ompC* gene so that the RNA transcript from this region has a sequence complementary to the *ompE* mRNA. The hybridization between the two RNAs thus blocks the production of OmpF protein.

Existence of a New Transcription Unit

[0019] To determine whether the CX 28 fragment contained an independent transcription unit oriented in a direction opposite from the *ompC* gene, the *lacZ* gene was fused at two different sites within the CX28 fragment. In plasmid V, the CX28 fragment was inserted in the opposite orientation with respect to plasmid III (Fig. 1c). This clone was still fully active in suppressing the production of OmpF protein, although it did not produce  $\beta$ -galactosidase (LacZ) (see Fig. 1c). When the fusion junction was shifted to the *Msp*I site at nucleotide 88 (Fig. 2, also see Fig. 1c), the newly constructed clone (plasmid IV) was capable of producing  $\beta$ -galactosidase. However, this plasmid was no longer able to suppress the production of OmpF protein. Although this plasmid contains additional DNA (approximately 200 bp) at the upstream of the *lacZ* and the CX28 sequences (from residue 300 to 500; Fig. 2), this should not affect the functions of the CX28 fragment since plasmid V is fully active in the suppression of OmpF protein production. These results demonstrate that there is a transcription unit in the CX28 fragment which is independent from the *ompC* gene promoter and that the CX28 fragment and the *ompC* gene are transcribed in divergent directions. The fact that plasmid IV can produce  $\beta$ -galactosidase and plasmid IV does not, indicates that the CX28 transcription unit terminates between residue 1 and 88 (Fig. 1c). In fact, a very stable stem-and-loop structure can form between nucleotides 70 and 92 (arrows with letter a in Fig. 2) which is followed by oligo-[T]. This structure is characteristic of  $\rho$ -factor independent transcription termination sites in prokaryotes. The  $\Delta G$  value for this structure was calculated to be -12.5 Kcal according to Salser, W., *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.* 13, 985-1002 (1977).

[0020] The initiation site for the CX28 transcript was positioned at nucleotide 237 (Fig. 2) by SI-nuclease mapping. This result indicates that the CX28 DNA fragment is transcribed to produce a transcript of 174 nucleotides. This was further proven by Northern blot hybridization. In the RNA preparation extracted from cells carrying plasmid III (Fig. 1c), an RNA species is clearly observed to hybridize with the CX28 fragment, which migrates a little slower than 5S RNA. In the control cells, only a small amount of the same RNA was detected. The size of the RNA (CX28 RNA) was estimated on gel to be approximately 6S which is in very good agreement with the size estimated from the sequence (174 bases).

Function of the CX28 RNA

[0021] As pointed out earlier, the CX28 DNA fragment has extensive homologues with a portion of the *ompE* gene. Thus, part of CX28 RNA is complementary to the *ompE* mRNA and can form an extremely stable hybrid with the *ompE* mRNA as shown in Fig. 3. The  $\Delta G$  value for this hybrid formation was calculated to be -55.5 Kcal. Forty-four bases of the 5'-end untranslated region of *ompE* mRNA, including the Shine-Dalgarno sequence for ribosome-binding and 28 bases from the coding region, are involved in the hybrid formation. This hybrid structure is sandwiched by the two stable stem-and-loop structures of the CX28 RNA; one for the 3'-end  $\rho$ -independent transcription termination signal (loop a) and the other at the 5'-end (loop b). The  $\Delta G$  values for loops a and b were calculated to be -12.5 and -4.5 Kcal, respectively.

[0022] Referring now to Fig. 3 of the drawings, there is illustrated therein hybrid formation between micF and ompF mRNA. The sequence of micF RNA corresponds to the sequence from residue 237 to 64 in Fig. 2. The ompF mRNA sequence was cited from Inokuchi, K. et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 10, 6957-6968 (1982). The  $\Delta G$  values for the secondary structures a, b and c were calculated to be -12.5, -4.5 and +2.9 Kcal, respectively.

5 [0023] In Fig. 3 another loop (loop c) is shown. This loop, however, is unlikely to be formed because of its  $\Delta G$  value (+2.9 Kcal). It appears that the formation of the hybrid blocks the translation of ompF mRNA. This would explain why clones carrying the CX28 DNA fragment suppress the production of OmpF protein. Thus, CX28 RNA is designated as the mRNA-interfering complementary RNA for ompF (micRNA for ompF) and the gene is designated micF. It should be noted that when loop a was eliminated by fusing the micF gene with the lacZ gene, the MicF function was abolished  
10 (plasmid IV, Fig. 1c). This may be due to the stability of the micF RNA or alternatively due to the requirement of loop a for the MicF function.

[0024] It seemed of interest to examine whether the micF gene is under the control of the ompB locus as is the ompC gene. Various lacZ clones were therefore put into four different ompB mutants. Reference is now made to Table I.

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TABLE I

$\beta$ -Galactosidase Activities of Various Promoter-lacZ  
Gene Fusion Clones in ompB Mutant Strains

$\beta$ -Galactosidase Activity (U)

Strains	Plasmids	PKM004 (lppP-lacZ)	Plasmid I (ompCP-lacZ)	Plasmid IV (micP-lacZ)	pOmpFP-A1 (ompFP-lacZ)
MC4100 (wild type)					
OmpC <sup>+</sup> OmpF <sup>+</sup>		1360	1808	796	2071
MH1160 (ompR1)					
OmpC <sup>-</sup> OmpF		1415	102	133	43
MH760 (ompR2)					
OmpC <sup>-</sup> OmpF <sup>+</sup>		1219	21	102	1521
MH1461 (envZ)					
OmpC <sup>+</sup> OmpF <sup>-</sup>		905	1500	616	1063

[0025] Various ompB mutant strains, MC4100 (F<sup>+</sup>lacV169 araD139 rspl thiA tpbB relA; wild type), MH1160  
[ompB101 (ampR1) mutant from MC4100] MH760 [ompB427 (ompR2) mutant from MC4100], MH1461 [tpol (envZ)  
mutant from MC4100] were transformed by various promoter-lacZ gene fusion clones. Cells were grown in 10 ml of  
nutrient broth at 37°C to Klett unit of 1.2. 100  $\mu$ l of the cultures were used for  $\beta$ -galactosidase activity measurement  
according to the method of Miller, H.J., in Experiments of Molecular Genetics (ed. Miller, H.J.) 352-355 (Cold Spring



Harbor Laboratory, New York (1972)). Plasmid pK004 was derived from pKM005 and pKM004 contains the *lpp* (the gene for outer membrane lipoprotein) promoter fused to the *lacZ* gene. Plasmid I and IV are described in Fig. 1c. Plasmid pOmpFP-AI contains the *lacZ* gene under the control of the *ompE* promoter.

[0026] As shown in Table I, the *lacZ* gene under *micE* control (plasmid IV in Fig. 1C) produces  $\beta$ -galactosidase in the same manner as the *lacZ* gene under *ompC* promoter control (plasmid I in Fig. 1C): high  $\beta$ -galactosidase activity was found in both the wild type and *envZ*<sup>-</sup> strains but low activity was observed in *ompR1*<sup>-</sup> and *ompR2*<sup>-</sup> mutants. On the other hand, the *lacZ* gene under the control of the *ompE* promoter was not expressed in the *ompR1*<sup>-</sup> cells. In addition, *lacZ* gene under the control of the lipoprotein promoter, used as a control, was expressed in all strains. These results indicate that the *micE* gene is regulated by the *ompB* locus in the same fashion as the *ompC* gene. It is interesting to note that the *lacZ* gene under the control of the *ompE* promoter is constitutively expressed in the *envZ*<sup>-</sup> (*OmpC*<sup>+</sup> *OmpF*<sup>-</sup>) strain. This suggests that the *OmpF*<sup>-</sup> phenotype of this *envZ*<sup>-</sup> strain is due to the inhibition of translation of the *ompE* mRNA by micRNA.

#### Promoters of the *micE* and *ompC* Genes

[0027] Since both the *micE* and *ompC* genes appear to be regulated by the *ompB* locus, the promoters of these genes should have sequence homologies. In order to search for the homologies, the transcription initiation site for the *ompC* gene was first determined by SI-nuclease mapping. Major transcription initiation takes place at the T residues at position 410 and 411 (Fig. 2; also see Fig. 4).

[0028] In Fig. 4 there is shown the homologous sequences between the *micE* and the *ompC* genes. Nucleotide numbers correspond to those in Fig. 2. The sequences in a box show the homologous sequences between the two genes. Bars between the two sequences indicate the identical bases. The arrows indicate the transcription initiation sites. The -10 and -35 regions are underlined.

[0029] Thus, -10 regions for the *micE* and *ompC* genes are assigned as AATAAT (nucleotides 250 to 245 in Fig. 2) and GAGAAT (nucleotides 400 to 405 in Fig. 2), respectively (Fig. 4), both of which show good homology to the consensus sequence, TATAAT. RNA polymerase recognition sites, (-35 regions), for the *micE* and *ompC* genes are also assigned as TAAGCA and TTGGAT, respectively (Fig. 4), both of which show 50% homology to the consensus sequence, TTGACA. However, no significant sequence homologies are found between the *micE* promoter of 63 bp (nucleotides 300 to 238) and the *ompC* promoter (nucleotides 301 to 409 in Fig. 2). On the other hand, homologous sequences are found in the 5'-end regions of both the transcripts as shown in Fig. 4. Twenty-eight out of 44 bases are homologous (64% homology), and these regions are probably the sites recognized by *OmpR* protein. It is interesting to note that a homologous sequence to these sequences has also been found in the 5'-end untranslated region of *ompE* mRNA. Binding experiments of the *micE* gene and the *ompC* gene with purified *OmpR* protein are now in progress.

[0030] As indicated hereinabove, regulation of gene expression in *E. coli* is generally controlled at the level of transcription. It has been well established that expression of some genes are suppressed by their specific repressors or activated by their specific inducers. Positive protein factors such as cAMP receptor protein and *OmpR* protein are also known to regulate gene expression at the level of transcription. Another transcriptional regulatory mechanism is attenuation which plays an important role in controlling expression of operations involved in the biosynthesis of various amino acids of other compounds, see Kolter, R. & Yanofsky, C. *Ann. Rev. Genet.* 16, 113-134 (1982).

[0031] In addition, some proteins have been shown to regulate gene expression at the level of translation. The results herein demonstrate the regulation of bacterial gene expression at the level of translation by means of a complementary RNA factor to the translational start region. This novel regulatory mechanism mediated by micRNA is illustrated in Fig. 5.

[0032] Fig. 5 illustrates a possible model for the role of *micE* RNA. *OmpR* protein binds to the *ompE* gene under the low osmolarity and promotes the production of *OmpF* protein. Under the high osmolarity, *OmpR* protein binds to both the *micE* and the *ompC* genes. The *micE* RNA thus produced hybridizes with the *ompE* mRNA to arrest its translation.

[0033] The possibility that micRNA blocks the expression of the *ompE* gene at the level of transcription has not been ruled out. However, this is highly unlikely since the *lacZ* gene fused with the *ompE* promoter was expressed in the *envZ*<sup>-</sup> cells (*OmpC*<sup>+</sup> *OmpF*<sup>-</sup>; Table 1). In this case *lacZ* expression is probably due to the inability of *lacZ* mRNA transcribed from the clone to form a stable hybrid with micRNA. Furthermore, if micRNA is able to bind the nonsense strand of the *ompE* gene, it would more likely stimulate gene expression rather than block it, since the binding would make the *ompE* gene more accessible to RNA polymerase.

[0034] Regulation by micRNA appears to be an extremely efficient way to block production of a specific protein without hampering other protein production. At present, the relative ratio between micRNA and *ompC* production is not known ( $\beta$ -galactosidase activities in Table I do not necessarily reflect their accurate promoter activities, since the promoter regions were not inserted in the same fashion, see Fig. 1c). However, it is reasonable to assume that the micRNA and the *ompC* are produced coordinately. Therefore, when *OmpC* protein is produced, micRNA is produced in the same manner. micRNA then blocks the production of *OmpF* protein proportionally, so that the total amount of *OmpC* plus

OmpF protein is constant.

[0035] The binding of micRNA to the ribosome-binding site and the initiation codon is a very effective way to block the translation of the particular mRNA. A similar mechanism has been proposed to explain a translational block in a mutant of bacteriophage T7. It was suggested that the sequence of the 3'-end of a mutant mRNA hybridizes with its own ribosome-binding site to block translation, see Saito, H. & Richardson, C.C. *Cell* 27, 533-542 (1981). It seems reasonable that the micRNA regulatory system may be a general regulatory phenomenon in *E. coli* and in other organisms including eukaryotes. It is a particularly attractive mechanism to very rapidly stop the formation of a protein or to control the ratio of one protein with another. RNA species may have additional roles in the regulation of various cellular activities. In fact, small RNA species have been shown to be involved in the regulation of DNA replication of some plasmids.

[0036] In view of the accompanying disclosure it is seen that there is presented in accordance with the practices of this invention a powerful tool and technique for regulating gene expression. Gene expression in accordance with the practices of this invention is regulated by incorporating in or associating with the genetic material of an organism or cellular material which may possess only its native genetic material or which may have been genetically altered by the deletion of native genetic material or the addition of foreign genetic material, DNA which upon transcription along with the genetic material of said organism or cellular material produces an oligoribonucleotide or polyribonucleotide RNA complementary to and/or capable of hybridizing with an mRNA produced by the genetic material of the organism or cellular material so that expression or translation of said RNA is inhibited or prevented.

[0037] The regulation of the gene expression of an organism or cellular material in accordance with the practices of this invention is carried out in a transformed organism or cellular material wherein along with the genetic material of said organism or cellular material there is incorporated therein or associated therewith DNA which upon transcription along with the genetic material of said organism or cellular material produces an oligoribonucleotide or polyribonucleotide RNA complementary to and/or capable of binding or hybridizing with an mRNA produced by the genetic material of said organism or cellular material so that the expression or translation of said mRNA is inhibited or prevented.

[0038] In the practices of this invention the DNA material or molecule which upon transcription in a transformed organism or cellular material containing said DNA material or molecule produces an oligoribonucleotide or polyribonucleotide RNA complementary to and/or capable of binding or hybridizing with a mRNA produced by the genetic material of said organism or cellular material, may be incorporated or associated with the genetic material of the organism to be transformed by transforming the organism or cellular material with the DNA material or molecule per se directly or by incorporating the DNA material in a plasmid or virus or viral vector and then transforming the organism or cellular material with the plasmid and/or viral vector. The DNA material or molecule may be inserted directly into the nucleus containing the genetic material of the organism or cellular material. The DNA material or molecule effecting transformation of the organism or cellular material may be inserted into the organism through the membrane thereof into the cytoplasm or fluid content of the organism or cellular material into association with the genetic or chromosomal DNA material characterizing the organism. Where desired, convenient or practical, microinjection may be employed to insert the DNA material or molecule into the organism or cellular material to be transformed, such as into the nucleus or cytoplasm of the organism. It is usually convenient to incorporate or associate the DNA material or molecule with the genetic material of the organism or cellular material to be transformed by transfer of the DNA material or molecule through the membrane encompassing the organism or cellular material.

#### 40 Construction of an Artificial Mic Gene

[0039] The *micE* gene produces a 174-base RNA that blocks production of the OmpF protein. This small RNA has two stem-and-loop structures, one at the 3'-end and the other at the 5'-end. Since these structures are considered to play an important role for the function of the micRNA, it was attempted to use these features in the construction of an artificial mic system using the gene for the major outer membrane lipoprotein (*lpp*) cloned in an inducible expression vector, pIN-II, see Nakamura et al, "Construction of Versatile Expression Cloning Vehicles Using the Lipoprotein Gene of *Escherichia coli*", *EMBO J.* 1, 771-775 (1982). pIN-II vectors are high expression vectors that have the *lac*<sup>po</sup> downstream of the lipoprotein promoter, thus allowing high level inducible expression of an inserted gene. The pIN-II promoter was fused to the *lpp* gene at a unique *Xba*I site immediately upstream of the Shine-Dalgarno sequence of the *lpp* mRNA. The resulting plasmid was designated as pYM140. When the expression of the *lpp* gene, in pYM140, is induced by isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactoside (IPTG), a *lac* inducer, the RNA transcript derived from the *lpp* gene has a possible stem-and-loop structure (at the 5' end). Immediately upstream of the unique *Xba*I site, see Fig. 6-A, is another stable stem-and-loop structure at its 3' end. The latter loop is derived from the p-independent transcription termination signal of the *lpp* gene. The construction of a general mic cloning vector, pJDC402 was achieved by removing the DNA fragment in pMHO44 between the two loops as shown in Fig. 6 -A. An *Rsa*I site immediately upstream of the termination site was changed to an *Eco*RI site by partial digestion of pYM140 followed by insertion of an *Eco*RI linker. The resulting plasmid, pMHO44 was partially digested with *Eco*RI, followed by a complete digestion with *Xba*I. The single stranded portions of the linear DNA fragment were filled in with DNA polymerase I (large fragment), and then treated with T4 DNA

Ilgase, resulting in the formation of the plasmid, pJDC402, which lost the fragment between the XbaI and the RsaI sites. As a result of this procedure, both an EcoRI and an XbaI site were recreated at the junction. Thus the unique XbaI site can serve as the insertion site for any DNA fragment, and the RNA transcript from the artificial *mic* gene produces an RNA which has a similar structure to the *micF* RNA; the portion derived from the inserted DNA is sandwiched by two loop structures, one at the 5' and one at the 3'-end.

[0040] The following is a more detailed description of Fig. 6-A and Fig. 6-B. As illustrated in Fig. 6-A for the construction of pJDC402, restriction sites are indicated as follows: X, XbaI; P, PvuII; E, EcoRI. *lpp*<sup>P</sup> and *lac*<sup>PO</sup> are the lipoprotein promoter and the lactose promoter operator, respectively. Amp<sup>r</sup> is the Ampicillin resistance gene. Cross hatches represent the lipoprotein promoter. Solid dots represent the lactose promoter operator. Slashes indicate the lipoprotein signal sequence, and the solid bar represents the coding region for the mature portion of the lipoprotein. The open dots represent the transcription termination region derived from the *lpp* gene. The open bar represents the 5' nontranslated region of the lipoprotein mRNA.

[0041] In Fig. 6-B for the construction of *mic*(*lpp*) pJDC412, open arrows represent promoters. The PvuII site was converted to an XbaI site by inserting an XbaI linker (TCTAGAG). This fragment was inserted into the unique XbaI site of pJDC402 in the reverse orientation forming pJDC412. a and b show the *mic*(*lpp*) RNAs initiating at the *lpp* and *lac* promoters, respectively.

#### Construction of the *mic*(*lpp*) Gene

[0042] Using this *mic* cloning vector, pJDC402, it was first attempted to create a *mic* system for the *lpp* gene of *E. coli*, in order to block the synthesis of the lipoprotein upon induction of the *mic*(*lpp*) gene. For this purpose it is necessary to first isolate the DNA fragment containing the Shine-Dalgarno sequence for ribosome binding, and the coding region for the first few amino acid residues of prolipoprotein. To do this the PvuII site immediately after the coding region of prolipoprotein signal peptide was changed to an XbaI site by inserting an XbaI linker at this position. The resulting plasmid was then digested with XbaI, and the 112-bp XbaI-XbaI (originally PvuII-XbaI) fragment was purified. This fragment encompassing the Shine-Dalgarno sequence and the coding region for the first 29 amino residues from the amino terminus of prolipoprotein was purified. This fragment was then inserted into the unique XbaI site of pJDC402 in the opposite orientation from the normal *lpp* gene. The resulting plasmid, designated as pJDC412, is able to produce *mic*(*lpp*) RNA, an RNA transcript complementary to the *lpp* mRNA, upon induction with IPTG.

[0043] It should be pointed out that another important feature of the *mic* expression vector, pJDC402, is that it contains a HinfI site immediately upstream of the *lpp* promoter and another one immediately downstream of the transcription termination site. These two HinfI sites can be used to remove a DNA fragment containing the entire *mic* transcription unit which can then be inserted back into the unique PvuII site of the vector. In this manner, the entire *mic* gene can be duplicated in a single plasmid. One would expect a plasmid containing two identical *mic* genes to produce twice as much *mic*RNA as a plasmid containing a single *mic* gene. Such a plasmid was constructed containing two *mic*(*lpp*) genes and designated as pJDC422.

#### Expression of the *mic*(*lpp*) Gene

[0044] In order to examine the effect of the artificial *mic*(*lpp*) RNA, cells were pulse-labeled for one minute, with [<sup>35</sup>S]-methionine, one hour after induction of the *mic*(*lpp*) RNA with 2mM IPTG. The cells harboring the vector, pJDC402, produce the same amount of lipoprotein either in the absence or the presence of the inducer, IPTG, as quantitated by densitometric scanning of the autoradiogram and normalizing. Lipoprotein production was reduced approximately two-fold in the case of cells carrying pJDC412 in the absence of IPTG and approximately 16-fold in the presence of IPTG. The reduction in lipoprotein synthesis in the absence of IPTG is considered to be due to incomplete repression of the *mic*(*lpp*) gene. In the case of cells carrying pJDC422, where the *mic*(*lpp*) gene was duplicated, lipoprotein production is now reduced 4-fold in the absence of IPTG, and 31-fold in the presence of IPTG. These results clearly demonstrate that the production of the artificial *mic*(*lpp*) RNA inhibits lipoprotein production, and that the inhibition is proportional to the amount of the *mic*(*lpp*) RNA produced. It should be noticed that the *mic*(*lpp*) RNA is specifically blocking the production of lipoprotein, and that it does not block the production of any other proteins except for OmpC protein. The fact that the induction of the *mic*(*lpp*) gene reduces the production of the OmpC plus OmpF proteins was found to be due to unusual homology between the *lpp* and the *ompC* gene as discussed hereinafter.

[0045] There are several mechanisms by which the *mic* inhibition may occur. One mechanism is that the *mic*RNA binds to the mRNA preventing the ribosome from binding the mRNA. Other possible mechanisms include: destabilization of the mRNA, attenuation of the mRNA due to premature termination of transcription, or inhibition of transcription initiation. If the inhibitory effect of the *mic*RNA is solely at the level of attenuation or transcription initiation one would expect the *mic* effect to be somewhat delayed due to the fact that the functional half-life of the lipoprotein mRNA is 12 minutes. Therefore, it was examined how rapidly lipoprotein production is inhibited upon induction of the *mic*(*lpp*) RNA

by pulse-labelling *E. coli* JA221/F<sup>lacI</sup> harboring pJDC412, with [<sup>35</sup>S]-methionine at various time points after induction with IPTG. It was determined that lipoprotein production was maximally inhibited by 16-fold within 5 minutes after the addition of IPTG. This result indicates that inhibition of lipoprotein production is primarily due to the binding of the *mic(lpp)* RNA to the *lpp* mRNA, resulting in the inhibition of translation of the *lpp* mRNA and/or destabilization of the mRNA.

#### *lpp* mRNA Production in the Presence of *mic(lpp)* RNA

[0046] It appeared interesting to examine whether the *mic(lpp)* RNA also affects the level of the *lpp* mRNA, since the expression of the *micE* gene substantially reduced the amount of the *ompE* mRNA. For this purpose, there was isolated total cellular RNA one hour after the induction of the *mic(lpp)* gene with IPTG. The RNA preparation was analyzed after electrophoresis in a formaldehyde agarose gel and subsequently transferred onto nitrocellulose paper. The paper was then hybridized with a probe specific to the *mic(lpp)* RNA, or to the *lpp* mRNA. There was also used a probe specific for the *ompA* mRNA as an internal control. Again pJDC402 shows no difference in the production of the *lpp* mRNA in the absence or presence of IPTG. Due to the fact that the double stranded primer used to make the probe for these experiments contains a portion of the *lac* operon, the probes hybridize to any transcript containing the *lac* promoter such as the *mic(lpp)* RNA from JDC412 and the short nonsense transcript from pJDC402. Cells harboring pJDC412 contain a reduced amount of the *lpp* mRNA in the absence of IPTG and a greatly reduced amount of the *lpp* mRNA in the presence of IPTG. There was shown the production of the *mic(lpp)* RNA in the absence and the presence of IPTG in cells harboring pJDC412. Therefore, even in the absence of IPTG, a significant amount of the *mic(lpp)* RNA is produced, which is consistent with the results of the lipoprotein production observed earlier. The fact that the *lpp* mRNA disappears upon induction of the *mic(lpp)* RNA indicates that the mechanism of action of the micRNA is not solely at the level of translation. Tests demonstrated there are two *mic(lpp)* RNAs of different sizes. The sizes of these transcripts were estimated to be 281 and 197 bases, which correspond to transcripts initiating at the lipoprotein promoter (the larger RNA) and initiating at the *lac* promoter (the smaller RNA).

#### Inhibition of OmpC Production with the *mic(ompC)* Gene

[0047] It was also possible to achieve an almost complete inhibition of OmpC synthesis by artificially constructing *mic(ompC)* genes. The first construct, pAM320, carrying two *mic(ompC)* genes gives rise to an RNA molecule complementary to 20 nucleotides of the leader region and 100 nucleotides of the coding region of the *ompC* mRNA. This was achieved by changing the unique BglII site in the *ompC* structural gene and the MnlI site, 20 nucleotides upstream of the ATG initiation codon to XbaI sites. The resulting 128-bp XbaI fragment was then inserted into pJDC402 in the opposite orientation from the *ompC* gene and a second copy of the *mic(ompC)* gene was introduced in a manner similar to that described for the pJDC422 construction. The resulting plasmid, pAM320, has the second *mic(ompC)* gene inserted in the orientation opposite to the first one. Reversing the orientation of the second *mic* gene did not change the expression or stability of the plasmid. A second construct, pAM321, was designed to extend the complementarity between the micRNA and the *ompC* mRNA to include a longer leader sequence than in the case of pAM320, 72 nucleotides of the leader region instead of 20. This plasmid was constructed as described for pAM320, except that the MnlI site changed to an XbaI site was located 72 nucleotides bp upstream of the *ompC* initiation codon.

[0048] Commassie Brilliant Blue stained gel patterns of the outer membrane proteins isolated from *E. coli* JA221/F<sup>lacI</sup> harboring the mic cloning vector pJDC402, pAM320 and pAM321 were obtained. The effect of the addition of IPTG was clearly seen by the appearance of  $\beta$ -galactosidase. The induction of the *mic(ompC)* RNA from pAM320 caused a substantial decrease (approximately 5-fold) in OmpC production, compared to pJDC402. Induction of the longer *mic(ompC)* RNA from pAM321 decreased OmpC synthesis more dramatically (approximately 20-fold compared to pJDC402). OmpC production could hardly be detected in the cells harboring pAM321 when they were pulse-labeled for one minute after a one-hour induction with IPTG. In the same experiment, OmpC synthesis decreased approximately 7-fold when the *mic(ompC)* gene in cells harboring pAM320 was induced with IPTG. Marked decreases in OmpC expression were also observed when plasmids containing single copies of the *mic(ompC)* genes here induced. Again, the longer *mic(ompC)* gene had a greater effect. The increased efficiency of mic-mediated inhibition with pAM320 may indicate that the effectiveness of the micRNA function is related to the extent of complementarity to the 5'-end of the mRNA.

[0049] It was interesting to note that the synthesis of either of the *mic(ompC)* RNAs described above caused a decrease not only in OmpC synthesis but also in lipoprotein synthesis. This inhibitory effect of the *mic(ompC)* RNA on lipoprotein production appears to be due to the unexpected homology between the *lpp* mRNA sequence and the *ompC* mRNA as illustrated in Fig. 7. This feature explains why pAM320 and pAM321 are exerting a mic effect on lipoprotein production. Such an explanation would predict that induction of the *mic(lpp)* RNA from pJDC412 and pJDC422 should decrease the synthesis of the OmpC protein, and this was found to be the case.

[0050] In Fig. 7, there is illustrated a region of homology between the *lpp* mRNA (top line) and the *ompC* mRNA (bottom line). Bars connect identical bases. Both *mic(ompC)* RNAs have the potential to hybridize across this homologous region. The Shine-Dalgarno Sequences (S.D.) and AUG initiation codons are boxed.

#### 5 Inhibition of OmpA Production with *mic(ompA)* RNA

[0051] In an effort to determine what components contribute to the effectiveness of a micRNA, several *mic* genes were constructed from the *ompA* gene. The *ompA* gene was selected for this because the leader and the coding regions of the *ompA* mRNA have been characterized extensively. Five DNA fragments (see I through V of Fig. 8 were individually cloned into the XbaI site of pJDC402 in the orientation promoting the production of *mic(ompA)* RNAs. The resulting *mic(ompA)* plasmids containing fragments I-V were designated as pAM301, pAM307, pAM313, pAM314, and pAM318, respectively. Each plasmid contains only one copy of the described *mic(ompA)* gene.

[0052] In Fig. 8, the top line shows the structure of the *E. coli ompA* gene. The arrow represents the promoter and the open bar represents the region encoding the 5'-leader region of the *ompA* mRNA. The slashed bar and shaded bar represent the portions of the *ompA* gene encoding the signal sequence and the mature OmpA protein, respectively. Restriction fragment I (HphI-HpaI) was inserted into the XbaI site of pJDC402, see Fig. 6-A, in the orientation opposite from that depicted here, as outlined in Fig. 6-B for *mic(lpp)*, to create the plasmid, pAM301. The other *mic(ompA)* plasmids were similarly constructed from: fragment II, pAM307; fragment III, pAM313; fragment IV, pAM314; fragment V, pAM318. The positions of the Shine-Dalgarno sequence (SD), ATG initiation codon (ATG), and relevant restriction sites are shown.

[0053] *E. coli* JA221/F<sup>lacI</sup> containing each of the *mic(ompA)* plasmids was pulse-labeled with [<sup>35</sup>S]-methionine for one minute with and without a one-hour prior preincubation with IPTG. Electrophoretic patterns of the outer membrane proteins isolated from these cultures were obtained. The autoradiographs revealed that each of the five *mic(ompA)* genes is capable of inhibiting OmpA synthesis. The *mic(ompA)* genes appear to be less effective than the *mic(lpp)* and *mic(ompC)* genes described earlier, but this problem was circumvented by increasing the *mic(ompA)* gene dosage.

[0054] The plasmid pAM301, encoding an mRNA complementary to a 258 base region of the *ompA* mRNA encompassing the translation initiation site (fragment I in Fig. 8) was found to inhibit OmpA synthesis by approximately 45 percent. A similar inhibition was obtained with pAM307, by approximately 51 percent. This plasmid contains fragment II (see Fig. 8) which does not include any DNA sequences corresponding to the *ompA* structural gene. The inhibition by pAM307 was not surprising because the *mic(ompC)* experiments described earlier showed that increased complementarity to the 5'-leader region of the mRNA was more effective in micRNA-mediated inhibition. On the other hand, pAM313, which produces a micRNA that is complementary only to the portion of the *ompA* structural gene covered by fragment III (See Fig. 8 which spans the coding region for amino acid residues 4 through 45 of pro-OmpA, was also effectively able to inhibit OmpA synthesis by approximately 54 percent, indicating that the micRNA does not need to hybridize to the initiation site for protein synthesis and/or to the 5'-leader region of the target mRNA in order to function. This was also confirmed using *mic(lpp)* genes. Two *mic(lpp)* RNAs which were complementary to only the coding region of the *lpp* mRNA have also been found to inhibit lipoprotein production. The effect of the *mic(lpp)* genes in pJDC413 and pJDC414 which were constructed from the *lpp* structural gene fragments coding for amino acid residues 3 to 29, and 43 to 63 of prolipoprotein, respectively, were observed. Both pJDC413 and pJDC414, however, exhibit only a 2-fold inhibition of lipoprotein synthesis indicating that a DNA fragment covering the translation initiation site (which caused a 16-fold inhibition) is more effective in the case of the *mic(lpp)* genes.

[0055] Fragment IV (see Fig. 8) was chosen to test the effectiveness of a micRNA complementary only to the 5' leader region of the *ompA* mRNA. The resulting construct pAM314, synthesizes a micRNA complementary to a 68-base stretch of the *ompA* mRNA leader located 60 bases upstream of the AUG initiation codon. pAM314 exhibits a very weak mic effect, inhibiting OmpA synthesis by only about 18 percent. The significant differences in the mic effect between fragments II and IV (see Fig. 8) clearly demonstrates that the complementary interaction within the region of the mRNA that interacts with the ribosome i.e., the Shine-Dalgarno sequence and/or the coding region, is very important for the effective mic function, although it is not absolutely required. It is also interesting to note that shortening the *mic(ompA)* gene from fragment I to V had little effect on its efficiency, a 45 percent compared to a 48 percent decrease, respectively.

[0056] In order to construct a plasmid capable of inhibiting OmpA synthesis more effectively than those discussed above, plasmids were constructed containing more than one *mic(ompA)* gene. These plasmids, pAM307 and its derivatives pAM319 and pAM315 were compared. The latter two plasmids contain two and three copies of the *mic(ompA)* gene in pAM307, respectively. While pAM307 inhibited OmpA synthesis by approximately 47 percent, pAM315 and pAM319 inhibited OmpA synthesis by 69 percent and 73 percent, respectively.

[0057] The results presented hereinabove clearly demonstrate that the artificial mic system and techniques of this invention can be used for specifically regulating the expression of a gene of interest. In particular, the inducible mic system for a specific gene is a novel and very effective way to study the function of a gene. If the gene is essential, condi-

tional lethality may be achieved upon the induction of the *mlc* system, somewhat similar to a temperature-sensitive mutation. It should be noted, however, that the *mic* system blocks the synthesis of the specific protein itself while temperature-sensitive mutations block only the function of the protein without blocking its synthesis.

[0058] From this invention, the following has become evident:

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(a) The production of an RNA transcript (*mic*RNA) that is complementary to a specific mRNA inhibits the expression of that mRNA.

(b) The production of a *mic*RNA specifically blocks the expression of only those genes which share complementarity to the *mic*RNA.

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(c) The induction of *mic*RNA production blocks the expression of the specific gene very rapidly in less than the half-life of the mRNA.

(d) The *mic*RNA also reduces the amount of the specific mRNA in the cell, as was found when the natural *micE* gene was expressed, as well as when the artificially constructed *mic(lpp)* gene was expressed in the present invention.

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(e) There is a clear effect of gene dosage; the more a *mic*RNA is produced, the more effectively the expression of the target gene is blocked.

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[0059] In the practices of this invention, it appears that *mic*RNAs complementarity to regions of the mRNA known to interact with ribosomes are the most effective. Using the *lpp* gene as an example, it appears that a *mic(lpp)* RNA that can hybridize to the Shine-Dalgarno sequence and the translation-initiation site of the *lpp* mRNA inhibits lipoprotein synthesis more efficiently than one which cannot. However, for the *ompA* gene, *mic*RNAs complementary to both the Shine-Dalgarno sequence and the translation-initiation site, just the Shine-Dalgarno sequence, or the structural gene alone were equally effective.

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[0060] For some genes, such as *ompC* and *lpp*, the region of the gene encompassing the translation-initiation site may not contain a unique sequence, and *mic*RNA induction results in the inhibition of the production of more than one protein. In these cases, another region of the gene may be used to construct the *mic* gene. The length of the *mic*RNA is another variable to be considered. The longer *mic(ompC)* RNA was 4-fold more effective at inhibiting *OmpC* production than the shorter *mic(ompC)* RNA. It should be noted that the inhibition of lipoprotein expression by the *mic(ompC)* RNA was less effective with the longer *mic(ompC)* RNA, in spite of the fact that the region of the two *mic(ompC)* RNAs complementary to the lipoprotein mRNA is the same. This indicates that higher specificity may be achieved by using longer *mic*RNAs. In contrast to the *mic(ompC)* genes, length did not appear to be a significant factor for the *mic(ompA)* RNA-mediated inhibition of *OmpA* production. In addition, the secondary structure of the *mic*RNA most likely plays an important role in *mic*RNA function.

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[0061] There are several mechanisms by which the *mic*RNA may function to inhibit expression of the specific gene. It is most likely that the *mic*RNA primarily acts by binding to the mRNA, thereby preventing the interaction with ribosomes as proposed earlier. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that the *mic(lpp)* RNA inhibited lipoprotein production much faster than the time expected if only transcription was affected based on the half-life of the *lpp* mRNA. Concerning how *mic*RNA causes a reduction in the amount of lipoprotein mRNA, a plausible model to explain this reduction is that the mRNA is less stable when ribosomes are not traversing the entire mRNA. Another possible model to explain this reduction in mRNA level is that complementary hybrid formation between the *mic*RNA and the mRNA causes premature termination of transcription or destabilization of the mRNA. Alternatively, the *mic*RNA may directly inhibit the initiation of transcription, or cause pausing of mRNA elongation in a manner similar to that described for the function of a small complementary RNA species in ColEI replication, see Tomizawa et al., The importance of RNA secondary structure in ColEI primer formation. Cell 31, 575-583 (1982).

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[0062] The *mic* system of this invention has great potential in its application, in prokaryotic as well as eukaryotic cells, to block, permanently or upon induction, the expression of various toxic or harmful genes such as drug resistance genes, oncogenes, and phage or virus genes and the expression of other genes.

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[0063] In the development and demonstration of the practices of this invention as described herein, the following materials and procedures were employed.

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#### Strain and Medium

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[0064] *E. coli* JA221 (*hsdr leuB6 lacY thj recA AtrpE5*)<sup>F</sup>(*lacI*<sup>q</sup> *proAB lacZYA*) was used in all experiments. This strain was grown in M9 medium (J.H. Miller, Experiments in Molecular Genetics. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York (1972)) supplemented with 0.4 percent glucose, 2 µg/ml thiamine, 40 µg/ml each of leucine and tryptophan, and 50 µg/ml ampicillin, unless otherwise indicated.

## Materials

[0065] Restriction enzymes were purchased from either Bethesda Research Laboratories or New England BioLabs. T4 DNA ligase and E. coli DNA polymerase I (large fragment) were purchased from Bethesda Research Laboratories. All enzymes were used in accordance with the instructions provided by the manufacturer. XbaI linkers (CTCTAGAG) were purchased from New England BioLabs.

## DNA Manipulation

10 [0066] Plasmids pJDC402, pJDC412, and pJDC422 were constructed as described herein and Fig. . Plasmids pJDC413 and pJDC414 were constructed by isolating the 80-bp AluI fragment from the *lpp* gene encoding amino acid residues 3 through 29 of prolipoprotein for pJDC413 and the 58-bp AluI fragment encoding amino acid residues 43 through 63 of prolipoprotein for pJDC414. The fragments were blunt end ligated into pJDC402 which was first digested with XbaI followed by treatment with DNA polymerase I (large fragment).

15 [0067] The isolation of the appropriate *ompC* fragments for *mic(ompC)* construction involved a subcloning step due to the absence of suitable unique restriction sites between the *ompC* promoter and structural gene. Two derivatives of the *ompC* containing plasmid, pMY150, lacking either the 471-bp XbaI-MnII *ompC* promoter containing fragment (pDR001 and pDR002, respectively), but containing an XbaI site in its place, were isolated. The unique BglII sites in each of these plasmids were changed to XbaI sites by treatment with DNA polymerase I (large fragment) and ligation with synthetic XbaI linkers. Following XbaI digestion, the 123-bp XbaI fragment from pDR001 and the 175-bp XbaI fragment from pDR002 were individually isolated and cloned into the XbaI site of pJDC402 to create pAM308 and pAM309, respectively. pAM320 contains the HinfI fragment covering the *mic(ompC)* gene isolated from pAM308 cloned into the PvuII site of pAM308. pAM321 was similarly constructed from pAM309 to also contain two *mic(ompC)* genes.

20 [0068] The *mic(ompA)* plasmids pAM301, pAM307, pAM313, pAM314, and pAM318 were constructed as described in a manner similar to the construction of the *mic(lpp)* and the *mic(ompC)* genes. To construct pAM319, the HinfI fragment containing the *mic(ompA)* gene was isolated from pAM307 and inserted back into the PvuII site of pAM307. pAM315 was constructed in the same manner as pAM319 except that it contains two HinfI fragments inserted into the PvuII site of pAM307.

## 30 Analysis of outer membrane protein production

[0069] E. coli JA221/F<sup>+</sup>lacI<sup>q</sup> carrying the appropriate plasmid were grown to a Klett-Summerson colorimeter reading of 30, at which time IPTG was added to a final concentration of 2 mM. After one additional hour of growth (approximately one doubling), 50  $\mu$ Cl of [<sup>35</sup>S]-Methionine (Amersham, 1000 Ci/mMole) was added to 1 ml of the culture. The mixture was then incubated with shaking for one minute, at which time the labeling was terminated by addition of 1 ml ice cold stop solution (20 mM sodium phosphate, [pH 7.1] containing 1 percent formaldehyde, and 1 mg/ml methionine). Cells were washed once with 10 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.1, suspended in 1 ml of the same buffer, and sonicated with a Heat Systems Ultrasonics sonicator model W-220E with a cup horn adapter for 3 minutes (in 30 second pulses). Unbroken cells were removed by low speed centrifugation prior to collecting the outer membrane. Cytoplasmic membranes were solubilized during a 30 minute incubation at room temperature in the presence of 0.5 percent sodium lauryl sarcosinate and the outer membrane fraction was precipitated by centrifugation at 105,000 X g for 2 hours.

40 [0070] Lipoprotein and OmpA were analyzed by Tris-SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SOS-PAGE). To analyze OmpC production, urea-SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (urea-SDS-PAGE) was used. Proteins were dissolved in the sample buffer and the solution was incubated in a boiling water bath for 8 minutes prior to gel application. The autoradiographs of dried gels were directly scanned by a Shimadzu densitometer. To determine relative amounts of the band of interest, the ratio of the area of the peak of interest to the area of an unaffected protein peak, was determined for each sample.

## RNA Analysis

50 [0071] Cells were grown and labeled with [<sup>3</sup>H]-uridine, then cell growth was stopped by rapidly chilling the culture on ice for less than 5 minutes. The cells were collected by centrifugation at 8000 rpm for 5 minutes. RNA was isolated using the following procedure. The cells were quickly resuspended in hot lysis solution (10 mM Tris-HCl [pH 8.0], 1 mM EDTA, 350 mM NaCl, 2 percent SDS and 7 M urea) with vigorous vortexing for 1 minute. The mixture was immediately extracted, twice with phenol:chloroform (1:1) and twice with chloroform alone. One tenth volume of 3 M sodium acetate (pH 5.2) was added to the mixture and 3 volumes of ethanol was added to precipitate the RNA. The precipitate was then dissolved in TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl [pH 7.5], 1 mM EDTA). For gel electrophoresis, equal counts were loaded in each lane. The RNA was separated on a 1.5 percent agarose gel containing 6 percent formaldehyde. The running



buffer was 20 mM MOPS (3-[N-morpholino]propanesulfonic acid [Sigma]), 5 mM sodium acetate and 1 mM EDTA, pH 7.0.

[0072] RNA was transferred to nitrocellulose paper. M13 hybridization probes specific for the *mic(lpp)* RNA and *lpp* mRNA were individually constructed by cloning the 112-bp XbaI fragment shown in Fig. 1-B into M13 mp9 in the appropriate orientation. A probe specific for the *ompA* mRNA was constructed by inserting a 1245-bp XbaI-EcoRI fragment (originally an EcoRV-PSTI fragment) into M13 mp10 and the probes were labeled.

#### Claims

- 10 1. A non-human organism containing a nucleic acid construct, said nucleic acid construct being an artificial nucleic acid construct which, upon introduction into a cell of said organism containing a gene, regulates the function of said gene and produces a ribonucleotide sequence which does not naturally occur in the cell, is complementary to at least a portion of a ribonucleotide sequence transcribed by said gene, and regulates the function of said gene.
- 15 2. A non-human organism containing a nucleic acid construct, said nucleic acid construct being an artificial nucleic acid construct which, upon introduction into a cell of said organism containing a gene, regulates the function of said gene, and which contains the following nucleic acid segments:
  - (a) a transcriptional promotor segment;
  - 20 (b) a transcription termination segment; and
  - (c) a segment of said gene, said gene segment located between said promotor segment and said termination segment and being inverted with respect to said promotor segment and said termination segment, the polarity of said inverted gene segment being the same as that of said promotor segment and said termination segment, whereby transcription of the inverted gene segment occurs in a direction opposite to the direction of transcription of the gene to thereby regulate the function of said gene.
  - 25
3. The organism of any one of claims 1 to 2, wherein said nucleic acid construct or nucleic acid sequence segment encodes a ribonucleotide sequence complementary to a 5' end non-coding portion of said ribonucleotide acid sequence transcribed by said gene.
- 30 4. The organism of any one of claims 1 to 2, wherein said nucleic acid construct or nucleic acid sequence segment encodes a ribonucleotide sequence complementary to a ribosome binding portion of said ribonucleotide acid sequence transcribed by said gene.
- 35 5. The organism of any one of claims 1 to 2, wherein said nucleic acid construct or nucleic acid sequence segment encodes a ribonucleotide sequence complementary to the translation initiation portion of said ribonucleotide acid sequence transcribed by said gene.
- 40 6. The organism of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said gene is an oncogene.
7. The organism of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said gene is a viral gene.
8. The organism of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein said gene encodes a protein.
- 45 9. The organism of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein said transcriptional promotor segment comprises an inducible promotor.
10. The organism of any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein said gene segment includes the 5' non-coding region of said gene.
- 50 11. The organism of any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein said gene segment includes the ribosome binding portion of said gene.
12. The organism of any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein said gene segment includes the translation initiation portion of said gene.
- 55 13. The organism of any one claims 1 to 12 containing said artificial nucleic acid construct incorporated in or associated with the chromosomal genetic material.



14. The organism according to claim 13 containing said artificial nucleic acid construct incorporated in or associated with the chromosomal genetic material in the nucleus of its cellular material.

**Patentansprüche**

5

1. Nichtmenschlicher Organismus, der ein Nucleinsäurekonstrukt enthält, wobei das Nucleinsäurekonstrukt ein künstliches Nucleinsäurekonstrukt ist, das nach dem Einführen in eine Zelle des Organismus, die ein Gen enthält, die Funktion des Gens reguliert und eine Ribonucleotidsequenz erzeugt, die in der Zelle nicht natürlich vorkommt, mindestens zu einem Teil einer von dem Gen transkribierten Ribonucleotidsequenz komplementär ist und die Funktion des Gens reguliert.

10

2. Nichtmenschlicher Organismus, der ein Nucleinsäurekonstrukt enthält, wobei das Nucleinsäurekonstrukt ein künstliches Nucleinsäurekonstrukt ist, das nach dem Einführen in eine Zelle des Organismus, die ein Gen enthält, die Funktion des Gens reguliert und das die nachstehenden Nucleinsäureabschnitte enthält:

15

- (a) einen Promotorabschnitt für die Transkription;
- (b) einen Terminationsabschnitt für die Transkription; und
- (c) einen Abschnitt des Gens, wobei sich der Genabschnitt zwischen dem Promotorabschnitt und dem Terminationsabschnitt befindet und in Bezug auf den Promotorabschnitt und den Terminationsabschnitt umgekehrt ist, wobei die Polarität des umgekehrten Genabschnitts die gleiche ist wie die des Promotorabschnitts und des Terminationsabschnitts, und wobei die Transkription des umgekehrten Genabschnitts in eine Richtung entgegen der Richtung der Transkription des Gens auftritt, um dadurch die Funktion des Gens zu regulieren.

20

3. Organismus nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei das Nucleinsäurekonstrukt oder der Nucleinsäuresequenz-Abschnitt eine Ribonucleotidsequenz codiert, die zu einem nicht-codierenden Teil am 5'-Ende der von dem Gen transkribierten Ribonucleotidsequenz komplementär ist.

25

4. Organismus nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei das Nucleinsäurekonstrukt oder der Nucleinsäuresequenz-Abschnitt eine Ribonucleotidsequenz codiert, die zu einem Ribosom-bindenden Teil der durch das Gen transkribierten Ribonucleotidsequenz komplementär ist.

30

5. Organismus nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei das Nucleinsäurekonstrukt oder der Nucleinsäuresequenz-Abschnitt eine Ribonucleotidsequenz codiert, die zu dem Translationsinitiations-Teil der von dem Gen transkribierten Ribonucleotidsequenz komplementär ist.

35

6. Organismus nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei das Gen ein Oncogen ist.

7. Organismus nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei das Gen ein virales Gen ist.

40

8. Organismus nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, wobei das Gen ein Protein codiert.

9. Organismus nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, wobei der Promotorabschnitt für die Transkription einen induzierbaren Promotor umfaßt.

45

10. Organismus nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, wobei der Genabschnitt den 5'-nicht-codierenden Bereich des Gens einschließt.

11. Organismus nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10, wobei der Genabschnitt den Ribosom-bindenden Teil des Gens einschließt.

50

12. Organismus nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 11, wobei der Genabschnitt den Translationsinitiations-Teil des Gens einschließt.

13. Organismus nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 12, der das künstliche Nucleinsäurekonstrukt in das chromosomale genetische Material eingebaut oder mit diesem assoziiert enthält.

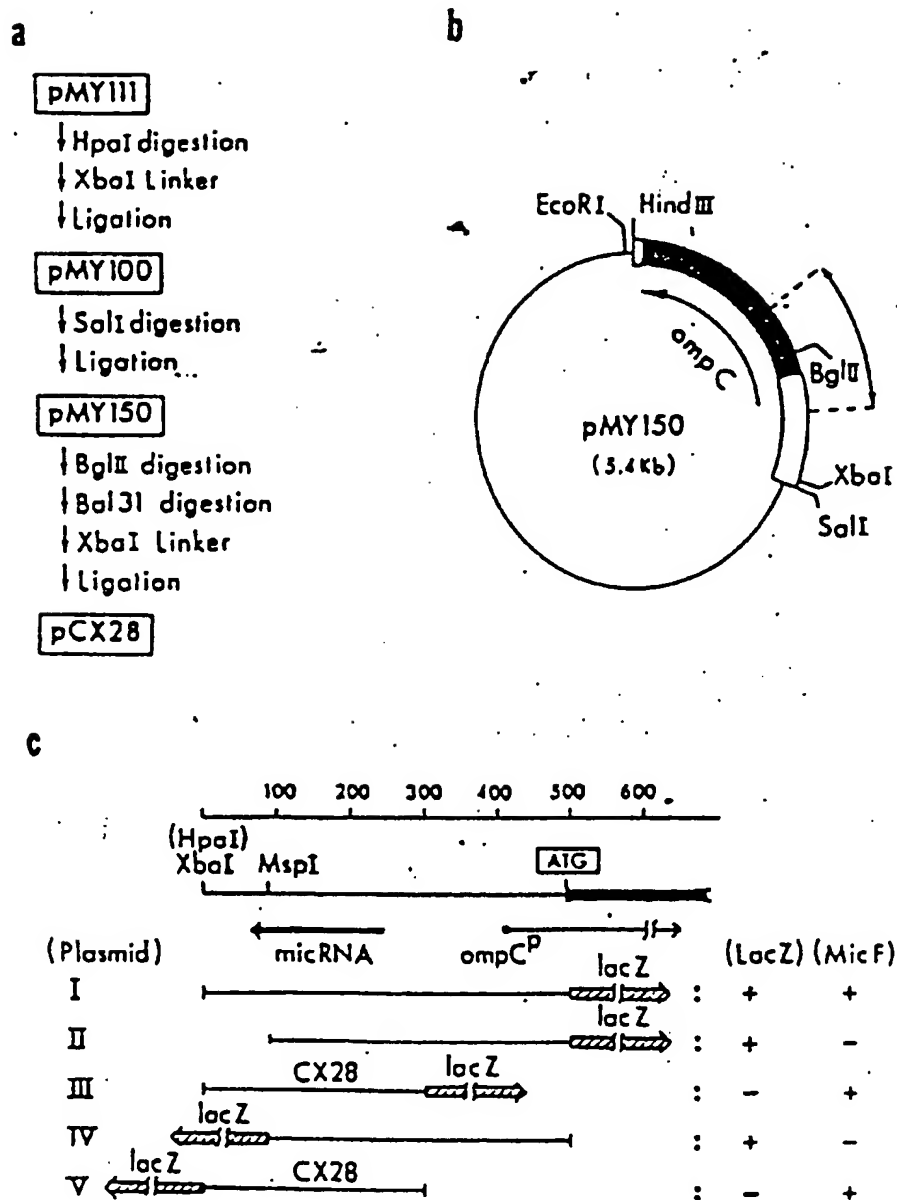
55

14. Organismus nach Anspruch 13, der das künstliche Nucleinsäurekonstrukt eingebaut in das chromosomale genetische Material im Nucleus seinen zellulären Materials oder mit diesem assoziiert enthält.

## Revendications

1. Organisme non humain contenant une construction d'acide nucléique, ladite construction d'acide nucléique étant une construction d'acide nucléique artificielle qui, lors de l'introduction dans une cellule dudit organisme contenant un gène, régule la fonction dudit gène et produit une séquence ribonucléotidique qui n'apparaît pas naturellement dans la cellule, est complémentaire d'au moins une partie d'une séquence ribonucléotidique transcrite par le gène susdit, et régule la fonction de ce gène.
2. Organisme non humain contenant une construction d'acide nucléique, ladite construction d'acide nucléique étant une construction d'acide nucléique artificielle qui, lors de l'introduction dans une cellule dudit organisme contenant un gène, régule la fonction dudit gène, et qui contient les segments d'acide nucléique suivants :
  - (a) un segment de promoteur transcriptionnel;
  - (b) un segment de terminaison de transcription; et
  - (c) un segment dudit gène, ledit segment de gène étant localisé entre lesdits segment de promoteur et segment de terminaison et étant inversé par rapport à ces segment de promoteur et segment de terminaison, la polarité dudit segment de gène inversé étant la même que celle des segment de promoteur et segment de terminaison précités, de sorte que la transcription du segment de gène inversé se produit dans une direction opposée à la direction de transcription du gène en régulant ainsi la fonction dudit gène.
3. Organisme suivant l'une ou l'autre des revendications 1 et 2, dans lequel la construction d'acide nucléique ou le segment de séquence d'acide nucléique précité code pour une séquence ribonucléotidique complémentaire d'une partie non codante d'extrémité 5' de ladite séquence d'acide ribonucléotidique transcrite par le gène précité.
4. Organisme suivant l'une ou l'autre des revendications 1 et 2, dans lequel la construction d'acide nucléique ou le segment de séquence d'acide nucléique précité code pour une séquence ribonucléotidique complémentaire d'une partie de liaison des ribosomes de ladite séquence d'acide ribonucléotidique transcrite par le gène précité.
5. Organisme suivant l'une ou l'autre des revendications 1 et 2, dans lequel la construction d'acide nucléique ou le segment de séquence d'acide nucléique précité code pour une séquence ribonucléotidique complémentaire de la partie d'initiation de traduction de ladite séquence d'acide ribonucléotidique transcrite par le gène précité.
6. Organisme suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel le gène précité est un oncogène.
7. Organisme suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel le gène précité est un gène viral.
8. Organisme suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, dans lequel le gène précité code pour une protéine.
9. Organisme suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, dans lequel le segment de promoteur transcriptionnel précité comprend un promoteur inductible.
10. Organisme suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9, dans lequel le segment de gène précité comprend la région non codante 5' dudit gène.
11. Organisme suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10, dans lequel le segment de gène précité comprend la partie de liaison des ribosomes dudit gène.
12. Organisme suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11, dans lequel le segment de gène précité comprend la partie d'initiation de traduction dudit gène.
13. Organisme suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 12, contenant la construction d'acide nucléique artificielle incorporée dans ou associée à la matière génétique chromosomique.
14. Organisme suivant la revendication 13, contenant la construction d'acide nucléique artificielle précitée incorporée dans ou associée à la matière génétique chromosomique dans le noyau de sa matière cellulaire.

FIG. 1



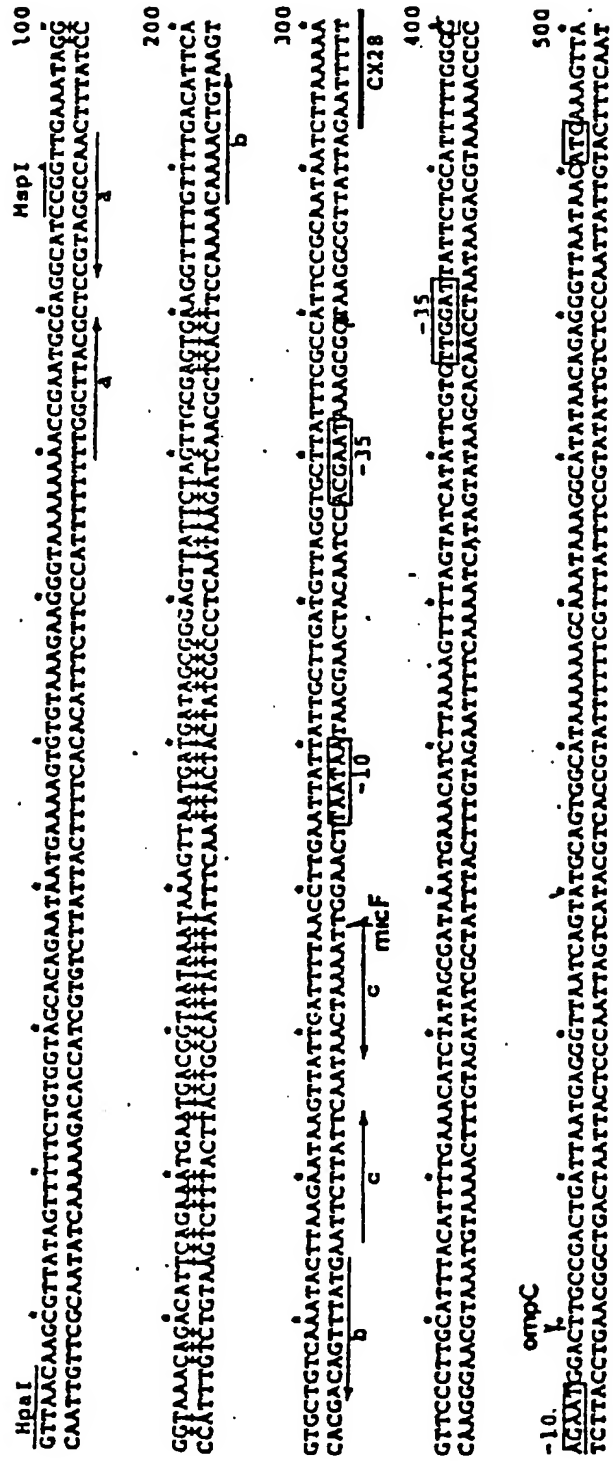


FIG. 3

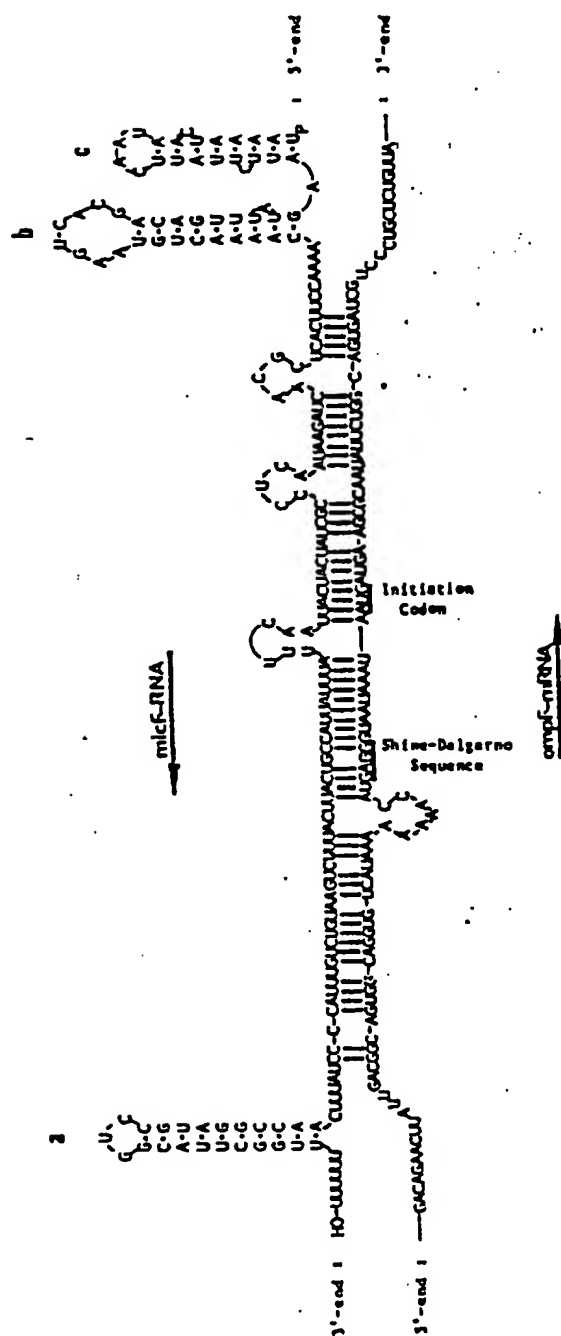


FIG. 4

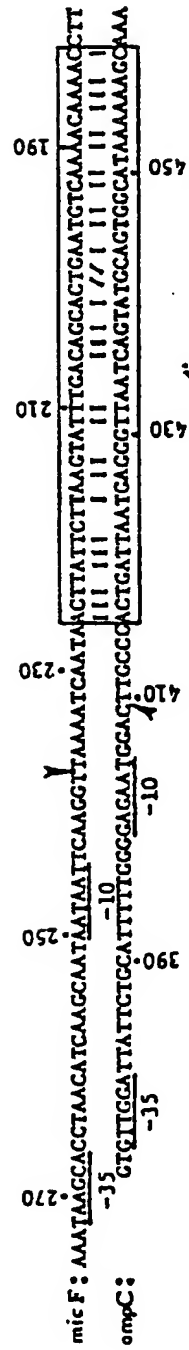


FIG. 5



Figure 6a

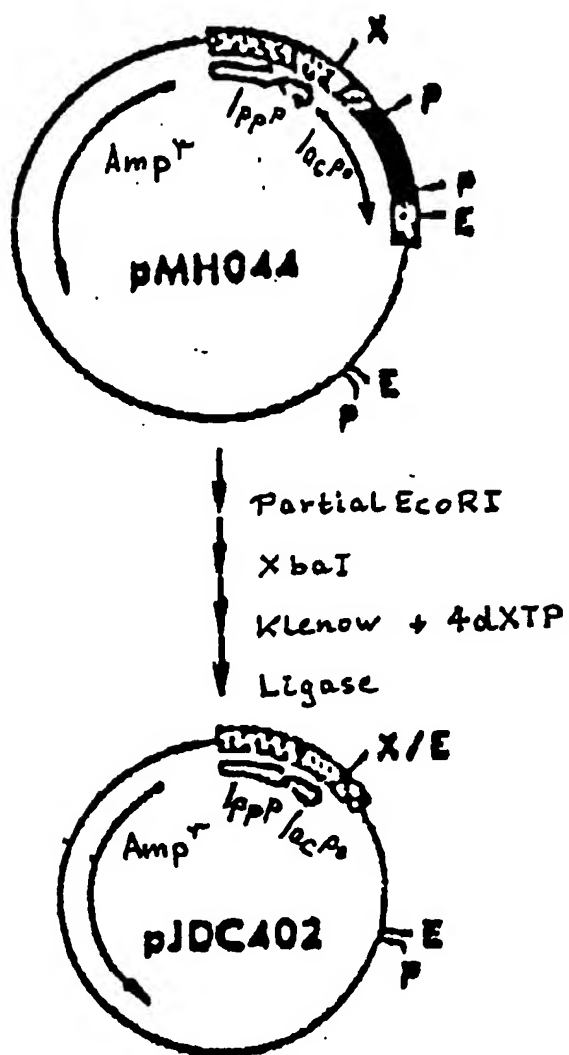
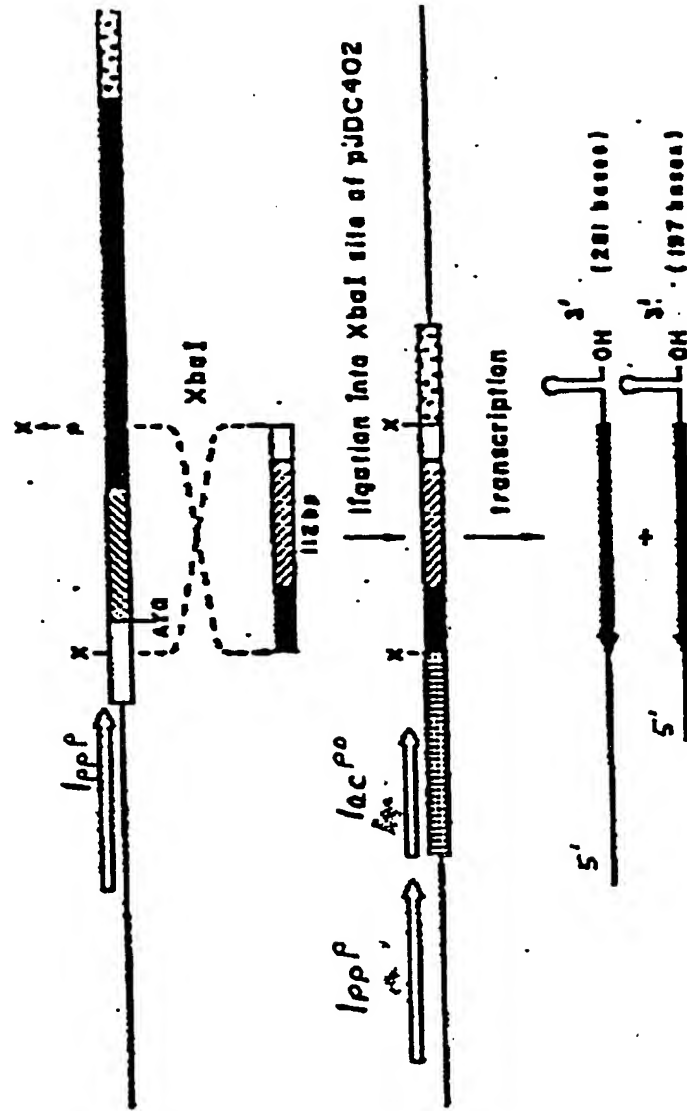




Figure 6b



**FIG. 7**

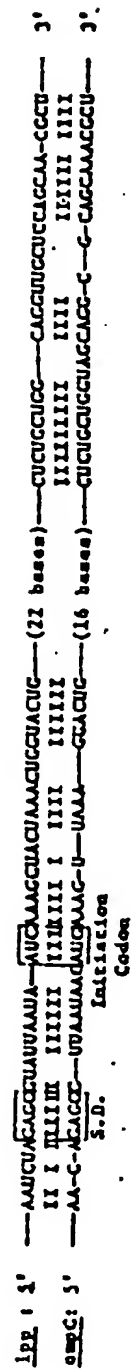


FIG. 8

